## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Monday Evening, Jan. 4th, and every evening during the week, will be presented the beautiful Drama, entitled THE VETERAN; OR, THE OLD MAN'S BRIDE. With new scenery by Wheeler. New Properties by Hanchett Brothers' &c. Monday Evening, Jan. 4th, commencing at 8 P. M. A Grand Matinee will be given Wednesday, Jan. 6th, commencing at 2 o'clock. P. M. Seats secured through the day at the Box Office. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Monday evening, Jan. 4th, commencing at 8 o'clock. P. M. To conclude with the Drama of THE BLESSED BABY. Several novelties in preparation.

GARDNER'S OPERA HOUSE

AT MUSEUM HALL, (Formerly Kingsbury.) 115 Randolph Street

Grand Opening Night, MONDAY EVENING, December 28, 1863. SAM GARDNER'S MINSTRELS

Will appear as above in a select ETHIOPIAN TRAVESTIE. The programme will consist of the choicest gems culled from the gardens of Patter and Music. Performances under the personal management and control of SAM GARDNER. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Children, under 10 years of age, half price. Special Circle, 75 cents. Private Boxes, $5. Grand New Year's Day at 2 P. M.

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street

C. M. CRAWFORD, Sole Lessee and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD, Manager.

The most thoroughly refined and comfortable place of amusement in the city.

Brilliant Programme TO-NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6th, Parquet Boxes 50 DELLY ALLEN.

THURSDAY, January 7th, the greatest comic vocalist in the world, Tony Pastor.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Private Circle and Parquette Private Boxes Private Boxes in Private Boxes Parquet Circle

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

Open This Day and Evening.

MUSIC IN THE EVENING.

Single Tickets can be obtained at the following places:

Smith's Variety Store Root & Cady's Music Store Higgins' Variety Store The Tribune Office And at the Park.

PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS.

Gentleman's Ticket Lady " Boys " Misses "

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4th, and every evening during the week, will be presented the beautiful Drama, entitled THE VETERAN; OR, THE OLD MAN'S BRIDE. With new scenery by Wheeler. New Properties by Hanchett Brothers' &c. Monday Evening, Jan. 4th, commencing at 8 P. M. A Grand Matinee will be given Wednesday, Jan. 6th, commencing at 2 o'clock. P. M. Seats secured through the day at the Box Office. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Monday evening, Jan. 4th, commencing at 8 o'clock. P. M. To conclude with the Drama of THE BLESSED BABY. Several novelties in preparation.

ROBINSON & HOWES' Chapel

No. 91 and 93 Clinton street, Washington street Bridge. Tonight and upon every night and Matinee.

ROBINSON, DAN CASTELLO, and the whole company of Circus celebrities will constitute with the surprise of Equestrianism, on the occasion of the appearance of the Comic Mules, Bess Hacker and Jack Spaniard, in their Droll Act of FIRE. HOME FOR SOLDIERS, one half the receipts of the Institute. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats (all chairs) 50 cents. Children, under 10 years of age, half price. Special Circle, 75 cents. Private Boxes, $5.

PHŒNIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Large, airy and central. Pianos, Parlor Organs, &c. Shugert will find this a superior hall for concerts, as the stage can be enlarged to any size. SHUGERT & MAJOR, Proprietors.

## Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

LARGE SALE OF RICH NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Cottage and French Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Mirrors, Stoves, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, January 6th, at 9½ o'clock, our warerooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, we will sell a large and general assortment of the above goods.

SPLENDID SLEIGH FOR SALE

Almost New, Gilbert & Sampson will sell on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

A Light Two-Horse Sleigh,

Suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at auction at 15 & 17 Lake street, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock each day, 1,000 dozen Brooms, Jackets, Socks, Mittens, Hoods, Scouring Soap, and a general assortment of goods. Attend the fact sales. E. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AGENCY.

OFFICE, No. 220 G street, Washington, D. C., December 21, 1863.

Locomotive Engines and Railroad Iron for Sale.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on MONDAY, the 25th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., the following lots of old Rails, 2 and 3 inches in width, and weighing from 35 to 56 pounds per yard:

Lot of Wrought Scrap Iron

A list of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, etc.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. E. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two new two seat Carriages, well finished and finished in good style, at 115 and 117 Fourth street. HENRY WILLETT.

FOR SALE—Sleighs by John Wicker, at the Carriage Shop corner of Sedgwick and Kinzie streets.

FOR SALE—A good, active, gentle Horse, with new Cutter and Harness. Call at No. 169 South Clark street, north end.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, the First Class Hotel, the largest and best in the city of Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, on the cars of the C. & A. R. R. Also, will be sold at the same time, the entire furniture of the house, with the stock down and all the fixtures. Apply at the Hotel, or address the subscriber, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. ALBERT ADAMS.

FOR SALE—A nice family Sleigh, with Buffalo Robes and Harness, and a fine set of Horses. Inquire on the south side of South Water street, near the Bridge.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Provision Store on Chicago avenue. Parties with $1,000 cash need not apply. Address Post Office Box 2,000.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Coal Scale, capacity of 2,000 lbs. Also, a Platform Scale, capacity of 1,000 lbs. Apply at the office of P. WOOD, 261 Ontario street.

FOR SALE—A Restaurant—well established, to be sold, as the parties must leave for Europe by the first of May. Apply for the Bar, at the Sherman House.

FOR SALE—Sleighs! Sleighs! Sleighs! One fine Piano Forte, also a few cheap Cutters, at 115 and 117 Fourth street, next door to Wright's Variety Store. Also, for Sale or Rent, a Market Stand, near Washington street Bridge. Inquire of H. HILL, at the Market.

FOR SALE—A Sleigh or second-hand Cutter, cheap, at 169 and 171 Lake street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two Tabular Boilers, 24 inches in diameter, 8 feet long, 72 Tubes each 3 inches in diameter. Also, one 20 Horse Power Engine, 10 inch Cylinder and 24 inch Stroke. Apply at Butler Bros., corner of Canal and Lake streets.

FOR SALE—A Grand Piano Forte, Cochran's Patent, will be sold at a sacrifice, the owner having no further use for it. Inquire at the office of THOMAS H. BRYAN.

FOR SALE—Pianos made by Albert Lodi & Boston; one Rosewood Piano, with the Action and Improvements of Steinway, with the Agraffe Bridge, for sale at a bargain. Also, one Piano, with the best quality of tone and touch, for $275. Call at 169 and 171 Lake street, or address P. PRESTON, Post Office Box 1,016.

FOR SALE—Vessels. Schooner J. M. Newhouse, Henry Hager, master, 270 tons burthen, now lying at Buffalo. Apply to H. W. DOTY'S Celebrated Sewing Machine Office, 169 and 171 Lake street.

FOR SALE—1 Steam Engine, 1 Boiler, 1 Pump, 1 Lot Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, 1 Planer & Matcher, 1 Lot Belting, all in good order, and will be sold low. Apply at 169 and 171 Lake street. JOHN T. HOYT & Co.

## To Rent.

TO RENT—In two or three Stories, the Brick Building, 115 Lake street, corner of Franklin. Apply to H. W. DOTY'S Celebrated Sewing Machine Office, 169 and 171 Lake street.

TO RENT—A first-class Boarding House, with Furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 3 Adams street, corner of South Clark. Address P. O. Box 2,000.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

100 BBLS. BINGHAMTON.

Very choice. Just received and for sale by STILES & HOLT, 169 and 171 Lake street.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Delivered in city, per year..... $10.00
" " per week..... 20
Sent by mail, per year..... 8.00
" " six months, per year..... 4.00
" " three months, per year..... 2.00
To clubs of subscribers 6 mo's $3.00..... 15.00
" " 12 copies..... 20.00
" " 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club..... 30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Any remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.


# Chicago Tribune.


VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864. NUMBER 177.


## Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

### THE NEWS.

The TRIBUNE is more than strongly suspected of being favorable to the projects of filling up the armies of the Union. We have even dropped some expressions on the subject before now. Bad habits, Canada thistles, and this infernal rebellion have a faculty of growing stronger in the intervals of being let alone. We have never inclined a willing ear to the rebel "let us alone" policy. We believe in stirring them up with sharp sticks, and the people have been of that notion. And yet it has happened, more than once, that the intervention of mere sticks that could not be sharpened, has been to the saving of rebel carcasses.

The people are impatient at having to stop and sharpen sticks, when they are eager to be steadily punching up the rebels. But better pause and get a good point on the sticks. We like the postponement of the draft for we see some points likely to be put in order in this interim. Indeed, we see a prospect of actually getting along without this draft by filling up the ranks with volunteers. We think we see a prospect that the banshee will soon evacuate the rafters of the War Department tectotally, and thenceforth the only regard paid to color, be reserved for the color of the uniform. If Col. Ross' regiment of 1,000 blacks is accepted in a lump, as a substitute for 1,000 white Illinois soldiers, we think it will not require until the fifth of February for Secretary Stanton to see that it will be only consistent to accept black substitutes for whites, singly, instead of dealing with them "Per M" like bricks, (as they say proving themselves indeed!)

We further hope it will not require thirty more days of mental incubration at the War Department, to see that no act of Congress makes any distinction as to color, and hence perhaps it will be well to make no order in relation henceforth, and put black and white on the same footing as to bounty and pay. We hope that less than a month longer will see muscularize and develop this new policy of arming the blacks, North, as well as South, that a war power so potent will thereby be developed, that the rebellion will bleech away before it. May God vouchsafe a special dispensation of wisdom at the War Department and in Congress, for thirty days, on the whole subject, and the draft will be saved, because the country will be saved without it.

Now roll in the recruits. Open the pockets, pour out the bounties. Give every willing man black, or white, a place and a musket, and equal pay and bounties. Invite into the service by generous inducements every war worn veteran. Fill their ranks. By February 15th, if the Government, Federal, State, and local work, together with the people, the whole will be accomplished, and the Conscription bill become as much of a drag, as a cutter in dog-days.

*Ben Butler* proposes a grand Wolf Hunt in Virginia, and to settle the question of exchange of prisoners by a grand sweeping rush of 100,000 volunteers, on the eve of the day of clearing out Richmond, and wiping out Libby Prison and Castle Thunder and their hyena-like keepers. The thing is being considered. Butler means to hurt somebody, and thinks he sees the way to do it. One thing is certain: If the War Department allows his plan to be carried out, Butler will as well be getting his little details straight in his mind. There will be a rush to that husking party of one hundred thousand men at short notice.

The rumor grows and gains bulk, that Rosecrans is to go to Missouri to replace Schofield. When we remember what Rosecrans' civil-military policy did for Tennessee, and always on the side of Freedom, we gladly hail the promise that a new sphere awaits him, where, thanks to Schofield, he will have every advantage of contrast to begin with, and a strong, patient, and earnest sentiment burning to rid Missouri both of the rebellion and of slavery.

The news from Charleston, through a roundabout channel, is sufficiently graphic and thrilling. Swept by fiery shells, Fanning in her streets, War at her gates, Horror in house, Gomorrah, in some respects less guilty, was in few respects more unhappy than Charleston, the first name of the rebellion. And the spirit of unbending hate is sufficiently demoniac to match an abode so Tartarean. Imagine "Fred" waiting to write his letter from the veins of a dead Yankee. He is a very tair type of the product of slavery, twin brother to the bloodhound. Yet a few years and there will be no relic among the abodes of civilized men, of the ferocious woman-whippers and child-scarers, but rather the factions and insatiable "Fred" is a type.

Further details are given of the late sad casualty at Milton Junction, and another sad railroad tragedy announced at Dayton, Ohio.

Elsewhere we print the material parts of Gen. Rosecrans' Report of the Chickamauga Campaign. The preliminary portion is occupied with a long and detailed account of the topography of the country, and the passage of the army across the Cumberland Mountains and the river. The events following the occupation of Chattanooga, including the memorable battles of the 19th and 20th, are given in Rosecrans' own words, and are the only parts of the document which are of interest to the reader. In connection with Rosecrans' reply we print a reply to a portion of it, by Gen. Thomas' Chief of Staff. The reply will unmistakably indicate that there is a material difference of opinion between the two generals. The report is a historical document of great interest. Probably no battle of the war was regarded with such thrilling interest as that of Chickamauga, and certainly no battle has provoked sharper or closer criticism, both at home and abroad. The principal points made by Gen. Rosecrans—and these are still mooted points among military critics—are that it is a matter of life and death to effect a concentration of the army, as the rebel forces were moving to recover Chattanooga, and that to secure the concentration and recover Chattanooga, the battle of Chickamauga was absolutely necessary. These are the two great problems of the operations, involving, of course, subsequent disastrous details, as for instance, the almost fatal error in handling our forces, which opened the gap and resulted in breaking our right centre and driving Rosecrans himself to Chattanooga, leaving Thomas, Brannan and Granger to bear the heat and burden of the day. This error, according to Rosecrans, was in the movement of Wood's division, and on this point arises the controversy between himself and Wood. The report settles the fact that there was no general rout of the army, with the exception of Davis' division, and that the gross lie of one Gordon, far in the rear being panic struck, held their ground on the second day, and at nightfall retired to a stronger position in good order, leaving in their rear an army too exhausted and cut up to follow them. The reader, however, will form his own opinions upon the merits or demerits of the battle which are clearly set forth in the report, and we can simply commend it to general perusal as a clear and graphic account of the actions of those memorable days.

### New York Legislature—Gov. Seymour's Message.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Legislature met and organized this morning. Republican officers were elected in both Houses.

The Governor's message was read. After referring to State topics, he devotes a portion of his message to the consideration of military matters in connection with the draft, &c. He goes into the consideration of national affairs at length, and argues that what has been accomplished by the Government in territory wrested from the rebellion, has been but one course. It leaves us from national rain. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our Government at the outset of the war. We must seek to restore the Union and uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of true statesmanship to bring back the States who now reject their constitutional obligations. We hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to accept the benefits and duties of American citizenship. We have reached the point in the progress of the war where it is to be decided. We now stand before the world a ground and assumed military power. When statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the Constitution and Union as they were, and the world demands that this shall be done, it is not for any soldier, or any political party, or the statesmen in the Cabinet, or any other way can we save the Union.

## FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

# President Lincoln's Message on the Draft.

## Bounties Continued and Postponement of Draft Urged.

## SECRETARY STANTON AND GENERAL FRY SECOND THE MOTION.

## More About the Exchange of Prisoners.

## Ben Butler Urges a Special Posse of 100,000 to go and Clean Out Richmond.

## From Charleston—The Way of Transgressors—"Fred's" Pleasant Proposition.

## From the State Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

## The Milton Junction Casualty—Full Particulars.

## SHOCKING RAILROAD CASUALTY AT DAYTON, OHIO.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies approved Dec. 26, 1863, the paying of bounties to veteran volunteers as now practiced by the War Department is to the extent of $300 in each case prohibited after the 5th day of the present month.

I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost Marshal General to him, both relating to the subject above mentioned.

I earnestly recommend that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are, at least until the assembling of Congress.

I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted, and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it, could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point.

The Executive approval was given by me to the provisions mentioned, only after the most careful attention and a fuller knowledge of facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, January 5, 1864.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE CASE OF SCHOFIELD.

Gen. Schofield has returned here from the North. His name still remains before the Senate for confirmation for Major General. Should he be rejected he will remain only Brigadier, and will be deprived of the command of a Department.

It is reported, on good authority, that Senator Wade favors his confirmation, and used his influence for him in the Senate caucus, before the adjournment for the holidays. Schofield's opponents do not place their opposition on the ground of personal objection to him, but regard his confirmation as involving the principles embraced in the struggle of Missouri to maintain her integrity as a State of the Union.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The snow storm, and other incidents combined, prevented a quorum in the House today. In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution providing for a revision of the enrollment act, so as to afford a sliding scale of commutation for the draft. The object is to rate commutation according to the means of the drafted individuals to pay.

DISMISSED.

Capt. T. K. Williams, 3d Ohio cavalry, for assumption of authority and absence without leave, and cruel treatment of his men, and Capt. J. J. Weiler, 17th Indiana volunteers, for leaving Columbus, Ohio, contrary to the orders of the Board of Examiners of sick officers, have been dismissed from the service.

MILITARY.

Gen. Sherman has been ordered to report to Gen Banks, at New Orleans, without reference to any particular command.

Gen. Butler has been in consultation with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Halleck most of the day. He proposes that the President issue a Proclamation for 100,000 volunteers, for a limited number of days, for the especial purpose of a crusade on Richmond, and liberating our starving prisoners there. He says he can with that number take the whole concern, and thus clean out that rebel nest. It is not known what will be done in the matter.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Chase has been quite ill for a day or two, but is reported better this evening.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Orders have been issued at the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of February.

Of all persons held to service under the first draft, one-seventh, persons in person, two-sevenths served by substitutes, and four-sevenths paid service money.

Arrangements are under way to remove the obstructions in Charleston harbor by a new process.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the message, says: No one seems to doubt the necessity for increasing the military forces for the speedy termination of the rebellion, and although much difference of opinion exists in respect to the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are certain:

First—That whatever may be the weight of argument, or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people of every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers rather than by a draft.

Second—That veteran soldiers who have become inured to service, even when paid a bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits, or drafted men without bounty. The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field, prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the force now in the service would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years under the terms authorized by order of this Department, and such enlistments have been checked, and will in a great measure be put to an end by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties, to encourage the enlistment of veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st of February.

FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

The Provost Marshal General in a communication says: After great labor the volunteer organization under the President's call of December 19th, for 300,000 men, and 24th of December, for 200,000 and 24th of December, for 300,000 men, is completed. The returns of the recruiting officers are in the main very encouraging to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteer enlistments.

Several of the States were in a fair way to raise the quotas assigned to them. The act approved Dec. 25, 1863, forbidding after Jan. 5th the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the hundred dollars authorized by act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop enlistments.

Of the $100 bounty provided by the act of 1861, but $25 can be paid in advance, the $75 being due only after two years of service. It took some time after Oct. 17th to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering. They are now most earnestly engaged in it, and I have reports for October and November and part of December, showing that 42,329 men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing.

Under those circumstances, I respectfully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the act forbidding bounties after Jan. 5.

These communications were referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Senator Wilson's new enrollment bill, introduced to-day, exempts those who are physically disabled and also makes the following exemptions.

The Vice President.

The Judges of the Courts, the heads of the executive department and the Governors of States.

It receives as substitutes only those who are not liable to the draft, and a penalty of $100 to $1,000 fine and thirty days to six months imprisonment is provided in the punishment of enrolling officers who are engaged directly or indirectly in procuring substitutes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says:

Major General Burnside, who is now here, has had the consultation with the President, withdrawn his resignation. It is not improbable that he will be re-assigned to the Department of the Ohio.

Major General Butler arrived in town today from Point Lookout, where he was met by dispatches from the President. He had a long interview with Mr. Lincoln and Stanton on matters pertaining to the Department, and on the subject of the exchange and pardoning of those rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, who have expressed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

It is understood to be definitely arranged that Gen. Rosecrans is to take the place of Gen. Schofield in the Department of the Missouri.

The New York *Times* Washington dispatch says: Our Government won't permit General Butler to be outlawed by Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners committed to him will not be left in the hands of Secretary Stanton to-day has enlarged Butler's powers by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under him. There will be 50,000 at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely insisted on that all exchanges shall take place through Butler, and none except those which are made by him shall be held as recognizing him, as Ould had already done. Benjamin wrote the proclamation outlawing Butler. President Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond government, and through its equality in disability, there is no doubt that the exchanges will again be established.

General Stoneman has been assigned as Grant's Chief of Cavalry.

There are now ten thousand rebel prisoners at Lookout Mountain, Md.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—$8,800,000 more in 5 per cent two-year Treasury notes were transmitted to the banks and bankers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston to-day. A farther amount will go forward to-morrow.

## FROM JANESVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Jan. 5, 1864.

I am able to give you further particulars of the sad casualty at Milton Junction, yesterday, eight miles north of here, by the explosion of a locomotive of the Chicago and North-western Railway company.

A heavy freight train, drawn by two engines, arrived at the Junction in advance of the passenger train bound south. The freight switched off on the side track, to give the passenger train the precedence, the engines of the former standing side by side with the passenger coaches, when the explosion took place. It actually threw the passenger coach next to the rear over on its side, sending fragments of iron and wood into the air forty or fifty feet. The exploded locomotive, the Gladiator, was the heaviest and best engine belonging to the Northwestern Road.

The force of the explosion of rent iron tore a great hole, some three or four feet in width, near the rear of the car, about opposite the stove, wounding in a shocking manner eight persons, and slightly injuring a number of others. Some of the wounded were shockingly mangled. The following are the names and places of residence so far as ascertained:

Mrs. Felts, of Scranton, Pa., who had been visiting at Fond du Lac, was fatally injured in the head. Mr. Lincoln's soldier's aid, of the Wisconsin cavalry, from Fort Atkinson, received a compound fracture of leg and was badly scalded. His wounds are fatal.

Mr. A. B. Griswold, a medical student of Watertown, Wisconsin, was badly injured.

Miss McDuffey, Rockford, Ill., injuries not dangerous.

Mrs Minor, of Fon du Lac, will recover. She has a broken arm.

Mrs. Bacon, and child, of Fort Atkinson, were both badly scalded about the face body and limbs and the lady severely cut about the face and head.

Mr. Bigelow, of Fon du Lac, was scalded on the head, and his hands and limbs badly scalded.

The Gladiator was run by Mr. Chase, one of the most experienced men in his position on the road. He claims he had two gauges of water in his engine and only ninety pounds of steam. If this be true no blame can be attached to him, and the cause of the explosion must have been some unknown flaw in the boiler.

Every effort was made by the Railroad Company and their employees to relieve the wounded. Immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch announcing the accident, Gen. Dunlap, General Superintendent, ordered an engine sent to Milton Junction from Janesville with necessary medical aid.

## FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5, 1864.

Owing to the non arrival of members the Legislature transacted no business. Both branches met and were called to order by the senior member. The oath of office was then administered to those present by Atty. Gen. Call, and an adjournment made till 7 p. m. to-morrow. Five members of the Senate and eleven of the House are still absent.

No orders relative to the draft which should commence to-day, have been received from Washington, but the quotas have not been arranged so that the draft cannot proceed for a few days.

Recruits are pouring in rively. The second Cavalry Regiment is full and in a month more we could raise our quota.

A detachment of Maj. Hatch's battalion found two lodges of Sioux 40 miles from Pembina, on the 17th of December, and killed five. The Indians ordered away from Fort Gary by Gov. Ball vs had refused to leave up to the 31st ult.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5, 1864.

The majority of the railroads running out of this city are still interrupted by the snow.

A large number of deaths from freezing are reported. The body of Mr. Frothingham, Secretary of the Madison County Coal Company, was found early this morning in the snow on the shore. A young man named Barrett, nephew of ex-Congressman Barrett, was frozen while in pursuit of game, near the city.

Teams continue to cross safely on the ice to the Illinois shore, though last night a team broke through, and the horses were rescued with much difficulty.

The prisoners (five in number) lately captured in Ripley county, have all arrived here safely.

It is reported that many guerillas have surrendered themselves since the cold weather commenced last week.

Gen. Fisk has made a seizure of certain gambling establishments. He proposes to apply the money found in the faro banks to the use of the Sanitary Commission.

## FROM LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

POSTVILLE, ILL., Jan. 5, 1864.

Trains from the south are still delayed here by snow. One train was fast in the snow four miles below here all last night. It scowed and blowed all the time, and the cuts were nearly filled up again. Passengers burned fences to keep warm.

All the teachers from Spring Hill are here. They with the people here are shoveling snow all the morning, clearing the track to this place. We may leave to-night, though probably not till morning. There has been no train from the north since Thursday. Cold to-night.

## FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 5, 1864.

No boat arrived from Memphis to-day.

The Cairo *Daily News* has some interesting facts regarding the state of feeling in Texas, as well as the location and intentions of the rebel army west of the Mississippi. Its informant was conscripted early last summer, but permitted to remain at home to perform certain work for the rebel army. He determined to escape to the North, if possible. He concealed himself successfully from the first of August to about the middle of November. He then bade his family adieu, and after spending six weeks in the woods and swamps, succeeded in reaching the Federal lines.

He represents the Union feeling very strong in the neighborhood in which he lived.

In Texas and also in Arkansas the feeling is upon the increase, particularly among the exempts.

Provisions are plentiful and cheap. Corn is represented to be abundant. Groceries and goods of all kinds command fabulous prices and scarcely attainable.

The notorious guerilla Quantrell has about 300 men and is located back of Lake Providence on a bayou.

Bartholomew Capers is in the same neighborhood and has about an equal number of followers.

The third regiment is being raised and will rendezvous in the same vicinity.

Marmaduke and Price have from 6,000 to 7,000 men, mostly cavalry, near Brookport.

Between Arkadelphia and Little Rock the rebels are very active in raising and equipping men, their object being to attack Little Rock, feeling confident of their ability to capture the place, unless the garrison is reinforced.

Holmes has been ordered to Richmond.

Smith commands the rebel forces in West Missouri, and on the 10th of December his headquarters were at Camden, and had under him 15,000 men.

Harrison was at Monroe, on Washita River, with 1,500 effective men. His command is much discouraged. He had told the men that if he should be driven out of Monroe he would disband his forces and give up the cause as hopeless. His troops are almost exclusively from Louisiana and Arkansas.

About the 22d of December a picket of the Marine Brigade, consisting of a Lieutenant and nine men, were surprised, while asleep—two were killed and the rest taken prisoners. This occurred not far from Rodney, and within a mile or two of the brigade.

The Government is taking every measure to afford protection to the commerce of the Mississippi, and to render the navigation of the stream secure from guerilla depredations. It is in contemplation to establish a line of signal stations, connecting with each other, from Cairo south, in order to give instant information of any outrage which may be perpetrated.

A short time since orders were sent from the Secretary of War to Col. Myers of the signal corps, U. S. A., to cause a careful exploration of the route between Memphis and Cairo.

Col. Myers has entered zealously into the work, giving it his personal supervision.

Lieut. Walker left this party, which performed the task thoroughly. The line is pronounced entirely practicable, and can be carried into effect with comparative little expense.

It is proposed to establish twenty stations at a distance of nine miles apart, and by avoiding bends in the river, the distance between the two cities is thus materially shortened.

The stations will each have a small garrison for defense in case of attack, and can easily call assistance.

Establish a line of these signal stations from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, and not a guerilla would dare to show himself upon the Mississippi.

The 97th Ohio regiment, Col. Fuller, is here, en route for Cincinnati. They have re-enlisted.

## FROM CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 5, 1864.

Old '83 left us in anything but a pleasant style, and her exit will long be remembered. Decidedly the severest blizzard of the worst storms ever known in this vicinity. One little boy, on his journey home from school, froze to death, and up to this time, although diligent search has been made, his body has not been found, and in all probability must remain out until the sun or rain brings him from under the snow by the thaw.

The loss in cattle, hogs and sheep is very severe. One man looses about one hundred sheep and other stock. Almost every hour brings news of the loss of stock. For several days all trains were at a stand still. Even the passengers the gay and happy were expected to meet, have been for night to stand still by by Jack Frost.

## FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 5, 1864.

The new elected State officers were sworn in yesterday, in Assembly Chamber, by Chief Justice Dixon, after which Gov. Lewis made a few appropriate remarks.

In the evening the officers received their numerous friends in the Assembly Chamber, and music, dancing and social intercourse was the order of the evening.

Recruiting has been very brisk in this State for the last few weeks. The towns having offered large bounties, have found no difficulty in filling their quota, and could the large Governmental bounty be continued for 60 days, there is no doubt but Wisconsin could easily fill her whole quota.

## FROM DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, January 5, 1864.

There is no difficulty in crossing the river from Detroit to the Great Western Railway depot by ferry boats, and the Great Western trains have not been in the least detained by the late storms.

The weather is moderating to-day.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The New York *Tribune* vouches for the genuineness of the following letter, which intimates that the city of Charleston is mined with powder:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—DEAR COUSIN—Fred has consented at last to let me come to Macon, so you may look for me in a very few days. The other day a Yankee shell exploded just around the corner from our house, tearing a fellow to pieces and shaking two others on fire. No body was injured, as all the buildings were vacated home weeks ago. I don't believe there are two hundred ladies in town, we are all so lonesome, but we feel declared Eve should not leave while he had a roof over us; but now, that he sees the danger we are in, he is in a hurry to go off. Most of the families have gone to Dorchester, Summerville, Combahee, and even Walterboro, and every house in those places is crowded, for not even room is filled with beds, and every bed has to accommodate three or four persons.

So much for that, but I would willingly live in a city the remainder of my life if it would keep the Yankee miscreants out of our city. A majority of our people have left most of their furniture in their houses, expecting in a few weeks to return to them, but, of course, they know that if the Yankees way from while in pursuit of game, near the city.

Teams continue to cross safely on the ice to the Illinois shore, though last night a team broke through, and the horses were rescued with much difficulty.

The prisoners (five in number) lately captured in Ripley county, have all arrived here safely.

It is reported that many guerillas have surrendered themselves since the cold weather commenced last week.

Gen. Fisk has made a seizure of certain gambling establishments. He proposes to apply the money found in the faro banks to the use of the Sanitary Commission.

## FROM LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

POSTVILLE, ILL., Jan. 5, 1864.

Trains from the south are still delayed here by snow. One train was fast in the snow four miles below here all last night. It scowed and blowed all the time, and the cuts were nearly filled up again. Passengers burned fences to keep warm.

All the teachers from Spring Hill are here. They with the people here are shoveling snow all the morning, clearing the track to this place. We may leave to-night, though probably not till morning. There has been no train from the north since Thursday. Cold to-night.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1864.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, giving the names of officers who have left the naval service since Dec. 1st, 1860, and entered the Confederate service, was referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a petition of citizens of Iowa, asking for such modification of the enrollment law as will include all foreign residents. Also, a memorial of the Iowa Legislative Society, or non-residents, praying for exemption from the $300 claused in the conscription law. Also, a petition from the Lake Superior and Mississippi Company for grants of public lands to aid in constructing a new railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior—all of which were referred.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., offered a bill preventing army and navy officers and others in military service from interfering in State elections, and moved its reference to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the reference, and moved to send it to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., moved to lay the bill on the table but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 20 to 14.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the appointment of officers of the army adopted. Also a bill restoring the $100 bounty to veterans and $300 bounty to volunteers until the 15th of February, and a bounty not exceeding $100 to persons of African descent residents in States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New York moved the reference of that portion of the President's message referring to reconstruction in the seceded States to the Judiciary Committee, and spoke against the President's policy.

HOUSE.

Mr. FENTON of New York gave notice of the introduction of a bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and for damages done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. HARRINGTON of Indiana gave notice of the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers who have been mustered into the United States service who have been honorably discharged and who have served for a period of not less than three years.

On motion of Mr. COFFREY of Penn., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House, what bonds for the services of Jay Cooke & Co to the government, in the sales of 7 3-10, securities, and what has been the gain and whole amount of commissions paid for the same, and whether any bonds were withheld for speculation purposes, and if so, what amount, and whether said service might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself. Also what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisement and other Treasury Agencies.

On motion of Mr. CHANLER of N. Y., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the advisability of reporting a bill amending an act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and pay the interest on the public debt, so as to reduce the duty on all mineral coals from the rates of the present law.

Mr. NELSON of N. Y., introduced a bill to repeal duties now imposed by law on the importation of coal, both paper and paper rivet. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## FROM COLUMBUS.

### Governor Tod's Message.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday. D.

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

EASTMAN '11.

## Miscellaneous.

**HILTON'S CEMENT.**

A RELIABLE ARTICLE FOR MENDING GLASS, CHINA, EARTHENWARE, MARBLE, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, LEATHER, &c. &c. &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Stationery in the United States and Canada. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Depot, 307 Broadway, New York.

**HAIR.**

**IODINE WATER,**

A Solution of IODINE in pure WATER, without a CHEMICAL

Acts upon the

HAIR,

LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and GLANDULAR System.

The great remedy which has attended at one of Dr. JORDAN'S Museum of Anatomy and Science, 32 Eleventh street, Philadelphia, for the cure of Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Blood, Lungs, Throat, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sores or Ulcers, Female Weaknesses, Spermatorrhœa, Diabetes, Dropsy, Universal Debility, &c.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle, or half dozen at one time, $5.

Sent by express to any address, free of charge.

Depot, 32 Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

DR. JORDAN, Author and Proprietor.

DR. JORDAN'S celebrated work on Chronic Diseases, with the author's Photograph, sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

Consultation free, personally or by letter.

Address DR. JORDAN, 32 Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

**A Physiological view of Marriage,**

(Containing nearly 100 pages,) and 100 Fine Plates and Engravings (Anatomical, &c.) showing the Secret Diseases of both sexes, and the Author's Successful Treatment, (the result of 23 years' practice as Physician to the Museum,) with many directions for Health, Diet, Exercise, Dress, Bathing, Habits, Marriage, &c. &c. Price only $1, by mail, sealed, postage free. Illustrative Sample, 6 cents. Address as above.

**NOT ALCOHOLIC.**

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

**VEGETABLE EXTRACT**

A PURE TONIC.

**DR. HOOFLAND'S**

**GERMAN BITTERS**

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

## Special Notices.

**Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment.**

**A PURE TONIC,**

FREE FROM ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT OR INJURIOUS DRUGS,

AND WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia And Jaundice.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

**Hoofland's German Bitters**

WILL GIVE YOU

A Good Appetite,
Strong Nerves,
Healthy Nerves,
Steady Nerves,
Brisk Feelings,
Energetic Feelings,
Healthy Feelings,
A Good Constitution,
A Strong Constitution,
A Healthy Constitution,
A Sound Constitution.

WILL MAKE THE WEAK STRONG.

WILL MAKE THE DELICATE HEARTY.

WILL MAKE THE THIN STOUT.

WILL MAKE THE DEPRESSED LIVELY.

WILL MAKE THE SALLOW COMPLEXION CLEAR.

WILL MAKE THE DULL EYE CLEAR AND BRIGHT

Will prove a blessing to

**EVERY FAMILY.**

Can be used with perfect safety

MALE OR FEMALE, OLD OR YOUNG

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest and most worthless materials, and sold at 25 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by sales or cordials.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and a host of Drunkards, by their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcohol, and when in the worst kind, the desire for liquor is aroused and appeased, each dose adding to the horrors of that direful disease, Delirium Tremens, and finally Death.

To those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt for making a pure and wholesome article, that will suit with seven quarts of good brandy or whiskey, and it would sell in a properly conducted bar room, for from $20 to $30 and free excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in market, while at the same time it would will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in combination, at a trifling cost, and be a benefit instead of a curse to mankind.

Those

Directly afflicted with CHILDREN,

Will find it a most agreeable and effectual remedy, in short time. Call and get a circular, and see the surprising effect.

Directly after washing away, with a little soap and water, the Hair Dye will appear in the bearded part, and will not wash off.

**DEBILITY,**

Resulting from fevers of any kind. These Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

**Fever and Ague.**

The chills will not return if these Bitters are used. No person in a fever and ague district should be without one dollar

# Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.


## THE CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from First Page.)

ranging forward as the agency for Sheridan's troops to intervene became imminent, and I ordered the person, to the extreme right, to direct Sheridan's march upon the flank of the advancing rebels. It was too late. The crowd of retreating troops rolled back and swept to the rear of the ridge, forcing the troops in reflections to rally behind the ridge west of the Dry Valley Road. I passed down it, accompanied by General Garfield, Major McMichael and Major Bond of my staff, and a few of the escort, under a shower of grape and musketry, delivered in sparing, but terrible volleys, from cartridges taken in many instances from their fallen companions. It was too much, even for Longstreet's men. About sunset they made their last charge, when our men being out of ammunition, rushed on them with the bayonet, and they gave way to return no more.

The fury of the conflict was nearly as great on the flanks of Brannan and Wood, being less furious towards the left. But a column of the enemy, under Colonel McCook's personal command, supported by a heavy force of rebel Reynolds's left in the battle, and directing their duties with ability, and to my entire satisfaction.

Col. Wm. A. Palmer, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and his command, have rendered very valuable services in keeping open communications, and watching the movements of the enemy, which deserve my warmest thanks.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Ward, with the 10th Ohio, Provost and Headquarters Guard, rendered efficient and valuable services, especially on the 20th, in covering the movement of retiring trains on the Dry Valley Road, and stopping the stragglers from the fight. Captain Garner and the escort deserve mention for untiring energy on the same occasion.

Lieut. Col. C. Goddard, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Wiles, Provost Marshal General; Capt. Wm. McEntee, Assistant Adjutant General; Surgeon H. H. Smith, Medical Inspector; Capt. D. G. Swain, Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Secret Service; Capt. Wm. Farrar, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. J. H. Young, General Commissary of Musters; Capt. Wm. Bond, Assistant Inspector General; Capt. H. Brooks, Acting Judge Advocate; Capt. W. C. Morgan, Acting Engineer; Lieut. Col. Burroughs, Topographical Engineer; Lieut. Wm. Forter, Acting Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. M. J. Kelley, Chief of Couriers; and Assistant Surgeon D. Bache, were on the field of battle, and there and then ably discharged their duties with zeal and ability.

I must not omit Col. J. F. Sanderson, of the regular infantry, who, having lately joined us, on those days of battle acted as aid-de-camp, and carried orders to the hottest part of the field.

Of those divisions and brigade commanders whose gallantry, skill, and services are prominent, individual special mention accompanies their names in the reports of those, and others, of every grade, whose conduct, according to the reports of their respective superiors, deserves special mention, is also herewith sent.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

NOTE ON GEN. ROSECRANS' REPORT BY GEN. WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, 9TH A. C., ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Jan. 24, 1863.

GENERAL: The following extract is taken from the official report of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, late commanding Army of the Cumberland, of the battle of the Chickamauga:

EXTRACT.

"Gen. Wood, overlooking the order to close up on Gen. Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and pushing to the left. Gen. Brannan, who, it appears, was not out of line, and in action and slightly in the rear of Reynold's right.

By this unfortunate mistake, a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and striking Davis in the flank and rear, as well as in front, threw his whole division in confusion."

In the foregoing extract there is the positive statement:

1. That I overlooked the direction to "close up" on Gen. Reynolds.

2. That I supposed, or pretended to state that I was positively ordered, by the commanding General, in a written order, to support Gen. Reynolds, and in addition to this, in an effort to support Gen. Reynolds was a movement made on my own supposition of necessity.

3. There is an obvious attempt to produce the impression that General Reynolds might have been, by my withdrawing from the movement than by withdrawing from the line.

4. Characterizing the withdrawing from the line as "close up on" and "support" Reynolds's left, and its consequences as "unfortunate mistake."

The plain intention of the object of the entire paragraph is to shield General Rosecrans from the responsibility of the unfortunate mistake, and still more unfortunate consequences, and to fix the responsibility on myself.

The following statement of facts, with the accompanying copy of order from General Rosecrans, will show conclusively the incorrectness of the statements and the falsity of the object.

At 11 o'clock and forty-five minutes, of Sunday morning, and after the battle had opened, the following was the position of my division in line of battle: The left of my division was connected on and touching the right of Gen. Brannan's division, which division had its left fully up and resting on the right of Gen. Reynolds' division. (Gen. Brannan, however, had his division not in line with Gen. Reynold's division, with his left closed up and resting firmly on Reynold's right. On the right of my division was Gen. Davis' division.

At the time my division was not engaged although it was about 11:45 when I left it. Half an hour previously there had been some skirmishing, but that had subsided. There was no firing of musketry or cannon, except the right-flank along the line of the Chickamauga, above Dawkins Spring, against the combined efforts of the great body of the enemy, whose attempts to cross the stream they several times repulsed.

While fighting, dismounted, near the centre intervening, two or three times, with mounted bowlitzers and Spencer rifles, very opportunely.

On the 20th Minty covered our left and rear at Mission Mills, and later in the day on the Ringgold Road.

General Mitchell with his three brigades covered our extreme right, and with Wilder's after the fight, and pursued the enemy to Ridge, held the whole country to the base of Lookout Mountain, and all our trains, artillery, and troops sent to Chattanooga, and the greater safety, retiring from the field. He was joined by Post's brigade, of Davis' division, which had not closed on the army, and was not in action.

On the 21st the cavalry still covered our right as necessary to the position we should hold. We at by very superior numbers. The number of cavalry combats during the whole campaign have been numerous, the successes to numbers, but the victories could not be dispensed with those of the 19th, 20th, and 21st.

### OUR ARTILLERY.

Fired fewer rounds than at Stone River, but with even greater effect. I can not but congratulate the country on the rapid improvement evinced in their service. Our losses in men of pieces is, in part, attributable to the rough wooded ground in, which we fought, and to want of proper position for their artillery, and partly to the unequal nature of the contest, our infantry being heavily outnumbered.

For the details of these actions, the innumerable instances of distinguished bravery, of skill and gallantry displayed by officers of every rank, and, above all, for especially the coolness and steady courage, accompanying resolves of the commanders of brigade, regimental corps, and company officers, I refer to the reports of these subordinate commanders, who are not in, for the best of all reasons—that they have been out ever since, writing with their sabers on the heads and backs of the enemy.

The Signal Corps has been growing into usefulness and favor daily for the last four months, and now bids fair to become one of the most esteemed of the staff services. It rendered very important service from the time we reached the valley of the Tennessee.

Our Medical Corps proved very efficient during the whole campaign, and especially during and subsequent to the battle. A full share of praise is due to Dr. Glover Perin, the Medical Director of the department, ably seconded by Drs. Greene, Medical Director 14th Purkins 20th, and Phelps, 21st Army Corps. A very great need of praise is due Captain Horace Porter, of the Ordinance Department, for the wise system of arming each regiment with arms of the same caliber, and having the ammunition wagons proper for the arm, by which most of the difficulties in supplying ammunition, when troops had exhausted it in battle, were entirely obviated. From his report it will be seen that we expended 3,600,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and 7,285 rounds of artillery ammunition, of which 19,076 rounds of artillery, and 660,000 rounds more of musketry, then at Stone River.

We took 2,000 artillery, 30 rockets, 5,000 infantry accoutrements, 8,450 stand of small arms.

From the report of Lieutenant Colonel Wiles, Provost Marshal General, it will be seen that we took two thousand and three prisoners, the number of which some 300 have escaped, and come in, and probably 700 or 800 are among the killed and wounded. Of our wounded, some 1,800 are inside the lines of the enemy, swelling the balance of prisoners against us to about 3,800.

It is proper to observe the battle of Chickamauga was absolutely necessary to secure our concentration and cover Chattanooga. It was fought in a country covered with woods and underwood, and wholly unknown to us. Every division came into action opportunely and fought squarely, on the right. We were by duty to our left to forbid the enemy's flank movement on our left and secured our own position on the road to Chattanooga. The battle of the 19th was fought for the life of the troops we had, and, but for the extension and delay in closing our right, we should have had a victory worthy of the name. It was really lost on the field. I am fully satisfied that the enemy's loss largely exceeds ours.

It is my duty to refer favorably to those subordinate officers who have none but myself to notice them.

The Major General Thomas, the true soldier, the prudent and undaunted commander, the able and incorruptible patriot, the thanks and the gratitude of the country are due for the victories he won that 19th, 20th, and 21st.

Major General Granger by his promptness, zeal and energy carried his troops into action on the field to save the fortunes of the day. Brigadier General Steedman, by his coolness, skill, and gallantry, in the face of his own and the enemy's fire, and his prompt movement of his troops into action, contributed to save the fortunes of the day. Brigadier General Whitaker, commanding Second brigade, Second division, Reserve corps, by his prompt movement and gallant conduct, contributed to save the fortunes of the day. Brigadier General Wilder, commanding brigade of mounted infantry, rendered very important service during the whole campaign, and especially on the 19th, 20th, and 21st. Colonel Dan. C. McCook's brigade is to be specially commended for its gallantry and conduct on the 20th, by the circuitous route by which it was brought to the field, and beyond the left of our line, he covered the remainder to the scene of action, reporting to Major Thomas, who directed him to our suffering right.

Arrived in sight, Gen. Granger discovered at once the peril and point of danger, the Gap and quick as thought he directed his advance brigade upon the enemy. General Stedman, taking a regimental color, lead the column, drew his sword and led the charge. The rebels gave with was the charge and terrible the conflict, but the enemy was driven. A thousand of our brave men killed and wounded paid for its possession, but we held the Gap.

The division of Longstreet's corps confronted Granger's position. Assembled to take it, by 11 o'clock they came to the assault. A battle and slaughter then in the gorge, poured to within a few yards of our pieces, but our troops stood unshaken, and with a storm of musketry, delivered in sparing, but terrible volleys, from cartridges taken in many instances from their fallen companions, it was too much, even for Longstreet's men. About sunset they made their last charge, when our men being out of ammunition, rushed on them with the bayonet, and they gave way to return no more.

The fury of the conflict was nearly as great on the flanks of Brannan and Wood, being less furious towards the left. But a column of the enemy, under Colonel McCook's personal command, supported by a heavy force of rebel Reynolds's left in the battle, and directing their duties with ability, and to my entire satisfaction.

Col. Wm. A. Palmer, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and his command, have rendered very valuable services in keeping open communications, and watching the movements of the enemy, which deserve my warmest thanks.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Ward, with the 10th Ohio, Provost and Headquarters Guard, rendered efficient and valuable services, especially on the 20th, in covering the movement of retiring trains on the Dry Valley Road, and stopping the stragglers from the fight. Captain Garner and the escort deserve mention for untiring energy on the same occasion.

Lieut. Col. C. Goddard, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Wiles, Provost Marshal General; Capt. Wm. McEntee, Assistant Adjutant General; Surgeon H. H. Smith, Medical Inspector; Capt. D. G. Swain, Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Secret Service; Capt. Wm. Farrar, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. J. H. Young, General Commissary of Musters; Capt. Wm. Bond, Assistant Inspector General; Capt. H. Brooks, Acting Judge Advocate; Capt. W. C. Morgan, Acting Engineer; Lieut. Col. Burroughs, Topographical Engineer; Lieut. Wm. Forter, Acting Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. M. J. Kelley, Chief of Couriers; and Assistant Surgeon D. Bache, were on the field of battle, and there and then ably discharged their duties with zeal and ability.

I must not omit Col. J. F. Sanderson, of the regular infantry, who, having lately joined us, on those days of battle acted as aid-de-camp, and carried orders to the hottest part of the field.

Of those divisions and brigade commanders whose gallantry, skill, and services are prominent, individual special mention accompanies their names in the reports of those, and others, of every grade, whose conduct, according to the reports of their respective superiors, deserves special mention, is also herewith sent.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

NOTE ON GEN. ROSECRANS' REPORT BY GEN. WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, 9TH A. C., ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Jan. 24, 1863.

GENERAL: The following extract is taken from the official report of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, late commanding Army of the Cumberland, of the battle of the Chickamauga:

EXTRACT.

"Gen. Wood, overlooking the order to close up on Gen. Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and pushing to the left. Gen. Brannan, who, it appears, was not out of line, and in action and slightly in the rear of Reynold's right.

By this unfortunate mistake, a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and striking Davis in the flank and rear, as well as in front, threw his whole division in confusion."

In the foregoing extract there is the positive statement:

1. That I overlooked the direction to "close up" on Gen. Reynolds.

2. That I supposed, or pretended to state that I was positively ordered, by the commanding General, in a written order, to support Gen. Reynolds, and in addition to this, in an effort to support Gen. Reynolds was a movement made on my own supposition of necessity.

3. There is an obvious attempt to produce the impression that General Reynolds might have been, by my withdrawing from the line.

4. Characterizing the withdrawing from the line as "close up on" and "support" Reynolds's left, and its consequences as "unfortunate mistake."

The plain intention of the object of the entire paragraph is to shield General Rosecrans from the responsibility of the unfortunate mistake, and still more unfortunate consequences, and to fix the responsibility on myself.

The following statement of facts, with the accompanying copy of order from General Rosecrans, will show conclusively the incorrectness of the statements and the falsity of the object.

At 11 o'clock and forty-five minutes, of Sunday morning, and after the battle had opened, the following was the position of my division in line of battle: The left of my division was connected on and touching the right of Gen. Brannan's division, which division had its left fully up and resting on the right of Gen. Reynolds' division. (Gen. Brannan, however, had his division not in line with Gen. Reynold's division, with his left closed up and resting firmly on Reynold's right. On the right of my division was Gen. Davis' division.

At the time my division was not engaged although it was about 11:45 when I left it. Half an hour previously there had been some skirmishing, but that had subsided. There was no firing of musketry or cannon, except the right-flank along the line of the Chickamauga, above Dawkins Spring, against the combined efforts of the great body of the enemy, whose attempts to cross the stream they several times repulsed.

While fighting, dismounted, near the centre intervening, two or three times, with mounted bowlitzers and Spencer rifles, very opportunely.

On the 20th Minty covered our left and rear at Mission Mills, and later in the day on the Ringgold Road.

General Mitchell with his three brigades covered our extreme right, and with Wilder's after the fight, and pursued the enemy to Ridge, held the whole country to the base of Lookout Mountain, and all our trains, artillery, and troops sent to Chattanooga, and the greater safety, retiring from the field. He was joined by Post's brigade, of Davis' division, which had not closed on the army, and was not in action.

On the 21st the cavalry still covered our right as necessary to the position we should hold. We at by very superior numbers. The number of cavalry combats during the whole campaign have been numerous, the successes to numbers, but the victories could not be dispensed with those of the 19th, 20th, and 21st.

### OUR ARTILLERY